

FIRE SAFETY FACTS

FIRE HAZARDS

Long term loss of
electrical power may
cause gas
generators to run
constantly. When
refueling allow the unit
to cool down first.

- Store fuel away from any structure or heat source.
- For gasoline generators use UL approved fuel containers with safety spouts to avoid fuel overfill.
- Check the unit regularly.

A FIRE SAFETY MESSAGE FROM THE NEW JERSEY DIVISION OF FIRE SAFETY AND YOUR LOCAL FIRE SERVICE





www.state.nj.us/dca/divisions/dfs/



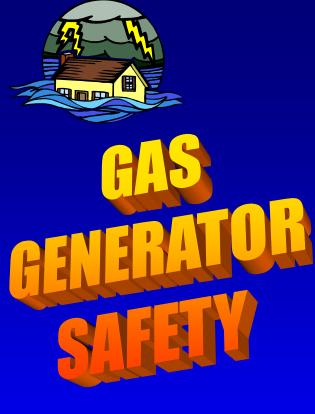
Richard E. Constable III Commissioner



Chris Christie Governor



FIRE SAFETY FACTS



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW



New Jersey Division Of Fire Safety

FIRE SAFETY FACTS



GAS GENERATORS ARE FAST BECOMING THE HOMEOWNER SOLUTION TO DISASTER CAUSED EXTENDED POWER OUTAGES.

COMPACT AND MOBILE THEY
CAN SUPPLY A PORTION OF
HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICAL NEEDS.

HOWEVER AS WITH ANY
CONSUMER PRODUCT THEY CAN BE
A HAZARD WHEN USED
IMPROPERLY.

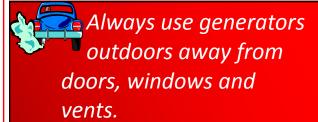
ITS BEST TO WAIT UNTIL POWER IS RESTORED, BUT IF YOU CANNOT, FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE GASOLINE OR PROPANE POWERED PORTABLE GENERATOR SAFETY HINTS.



GAS GENERATOR SAFETY



CARBON MONOXIDE HAZARDS



- NEVER use generators in homes, garages, basements, crawl spaces or any partially enclosed area, even with ventilation.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions.
- Install battery operated or plug in carbon monoxide (CO) alarms in your home.
- Test CO alarms often and replace batteries when needed.

ELECTRICAL HAZARDS



- Operate on dry, flat surfaces under an open canopy. Keep the unit dry.
- Plug appliances into heavy duty outdoor rated extension cords only.
- NEVER plug into any household outlet. If you do it will cause "back feeding" and possibly electrocute utility workers or first responders.

